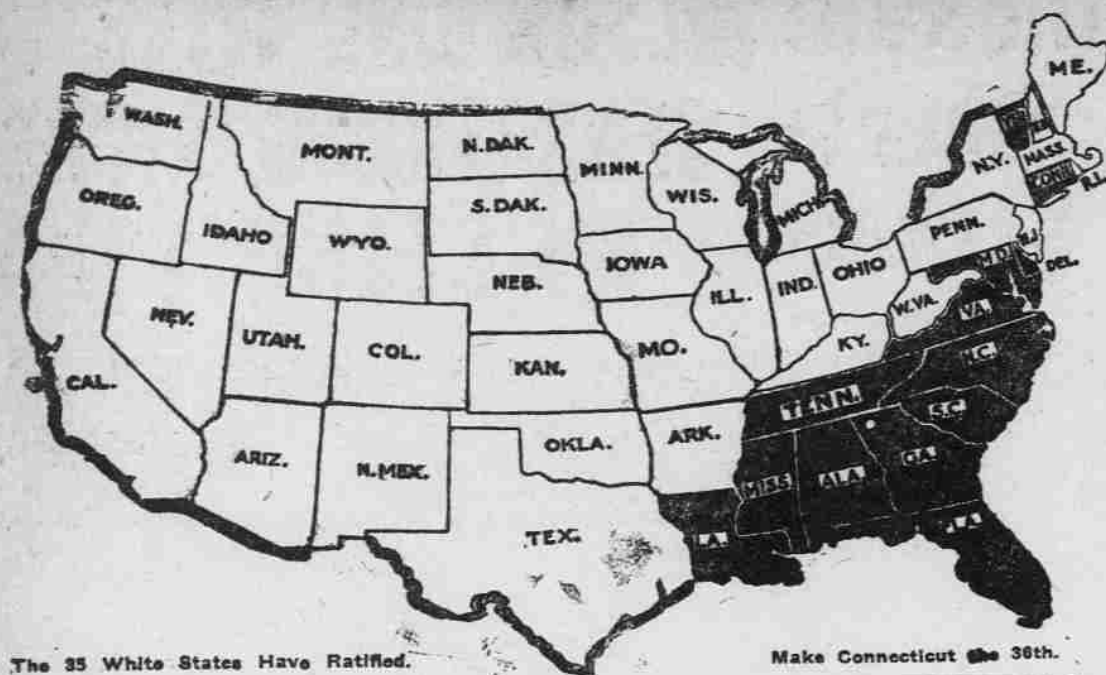


RATIFICATION MAP OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.



The 35 White States Have Ratified.

Make Connecticut the 36th.

Herewith is printed a map. The readers of The Times will do well to look at it. A mere glance will suffice. No reflection will be necessary to enable a comprehension of its meaning. The 35 white states have ratified the Federal suffrage amendment. The thirteen black states have not ratified the amendment. The spirit of the people of Connecticut is white, is progressive, is modern. But Connecticut is ruled by a crowd of junkers, whose representative is an aged governor, whose mind is bound up with the past.

These rulers, or bosses of Connecticut, these individuals temporarily in control of the political machinery of the state, are unprogressive, black, reactionary. They have put Connecticut in a class with the states that begin on the Atlantic seaboard with Delaware, and end in that point of land jutting into the ocean, which is known as Florida.

A Middletown in Delaware, there is, or was, not so very long ago, the first sign of the separation between the white man and the negro; a tap room, in which one side was set apart for negroes and the other for whites.

Here is a group of states in which the rulers oppose votes for women, because they are afraid that negro women will vote, and that the negro problem will be made more difficult thereby.

But in black Connecticut they are afraid that white women may vote, and Connecticut joins with the black belt, with Louisiana and Mississippi, where the white man lives among a majority of blacks, in the presence of an ever impending race war.

Governor Holcomb, who twice has called the General Assembly in special session, to enable some 10,000 votes of soldiers to be cast, refuses now to follow the white states in convening a special session, because, as he says, there is no emergency.

How singular, that a man intelligent enough to become the governor of a great state can see no emergency, when the question is the enfranchisement of half the people of the United States, so that they may vote in the presidential elections.

The duty of a statesman, is among other things, to see that his state gets equity in its relation with other political and social groups. The real Connecticut desires for its women, what other states of equal civilization, spiritual power and material prosperity grant to their women.

The people of Connecticut see no reason why the councils of Connecticut should be diminished in influence, by the circumstance that other states have increased their voting power, and hence their weight in all the affairs of the nation.

From the standpoint of statesmanship one is pretty nearly a political idiot, who does not understand that a state which has twice as many votes as another will have more standing, more weight, and more influence than that state in which there are perhaps as many souls, but fewer enfranchised persons.

In the selection of presidential candidates, now going on in the primaries of many of the white states, the states in which women vote confer a measure of strength upon candidates, which is not conferred in states where women do not vote.

By its position, an alliance with the black belt, Connecticut will not gain even the support of the black states, for among the other political blunders of the Connecticut reactionaries is the blunder of antagonizing the South. Estranged from the white states by their attitude toward the suffrage amendment, and from the black states by years of bigotry and intolerance, where is Connecticut to find, in the national congress, a friend to be friendly with?

The biggest measure of a century and more is the suffrage amendment. The enfranchisement of half the people is involved. There never has been a bigger matter to engage the intelligence and the souls of a people, nor any program of progress which has been so swiftly accepted by the overwhelming majority of the American people.

Upon the action of a single state there hangs the ballots of millions of women, in addition to the millions that will vote, being enfranchised by their states.

And the governor of Connecticut says there is no emergency.

The legislature says there is an emergency, by a majority of its members.

The Republican convention, recently assembled, formally declared an emergency.

The Democratic party, by a hundred indications, shows its acceptance of the conclusion that there is an emergency.

The map shows the emergency that exists for Connecticut, a black spot, isolated by a broad expanse of white, from the black belt; a black state in the midst of 35 white states; a black state made so by its rulers, its political junta, by whom it is misrepresented and dishonored.

In justice to the black states below Connecticut, let it be said, that North Carolina, upon the assurance of the Democratic State Convention of that state, will ratify the amendment. Said the distinguished North Carolinian, Whitehead Klutz, to the local democracy, when the "Democratic convention of North Carolina speaks, the Democratic legislature obeys."

Thus the 36th state, the state which will put the amendment over, will be a Democratic state, in the black belt of the South.

While every Republican leader of national size strains to commend his party to the woman vote, the Republican governor of Connecticut and the Republican bosses of Connecticut strive to make that effort futile. They would rather the prestige and the influence flowing from ratification should go to a Democratic state in the South, than that their authority should be destroyed by the votes of women, who, as they believe, will cast them out of power.

In the black belt they fear the votes of negro women. The Connecticut bosses are afraid of the votes of white women.

HALF SHOT, PERHAPS

That story that the vice trust will shoot the mayor reads as if some of those who originally told it may have been half shot.

SEEK CONTROL OF 48 DELEGATES

Columbus, O., April 27.—Ohio voters today were expressing their preference for presidential candidates and electing delegates to both the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

The principal primary fight was that between Major General Leonard Wood and Senator Warren G. Harding, Ohio's "favorite son" for the Republican presidential endorsement and for control of the 48 delegates to be chosen for the national convention at Chicago.

Gov. James M. Cox is unopposed for the presidential endorsement on the Democratic ticket and all delegates are pledged to him.

The contest between General Wood and Senator Harding has been one of the most spirited that has taken place in Ohio in recent years. Forty-three candidates for delegates are pledged to support Gen. Wood, while 48 are pledged for Senator Harding.

MAKING PLAY OF WORK

WHAT IS THE difference between play and work? Can work be made into play? If work can be made into play, so that men and women will enjoy working as much as they enjoy playing, then all human problems in this world will be comparatively easy to solve. The human race can have ease, comfort, plenty, even luxury, if only a considerable number of the members of the race can enjoy work as much as they enjoy play.

To be sure, there have been always some men and women who have made play of work; rare individuals who have preferred industry to recreation. Such men and women are the real forces among the people, that make the world go. They contribute nearly all of the progress. It is what such persons have done, that makes the so-called efficiency of civilization, in which is included the machinery that lessens drudgery, and the things that make life more productive, more pleasurable and more useful.

Everybody knows that Thomas A. Edison finds work so much like play that he isn't willing to stop very long to sleep.

He doesn't like to go home to dinner, when the whistle blows.

This last fact is proof that work to Edison is play. Everybody knows that the mother of a boy who is playing hard, has to call him several times before he will come into dinner.

Probably there never was a great, nor a useful man, who did not make play of his work. Most really successful men make play of work. They are successful, very often, because upon a time, when they were young, they became interested in some useful and serious activity, which they preferred to baseball, seven up or croquet.

All know of the occasional man who makes play of work, but O. H. Benson, a famous instructor, came down from Springfield, yesterday, to say to Bridgeport business men that if any boy or girl is properly trained that boy or girl will turn work into play, will become happy, prosperous and useful, enriching the world and himself.

Mr. Benson believes, and goes quite a distance in proving, that the world has gone mad over play; mere play, which works little improvement, which leaves no benefits worth speaking about and which often is a positive injury.

To be sure there are certain sorts of pure recreation, necessary to the child, which have to do with the development of his muscles, and the promotion of an active and healthy body for him. These recreations must by no means be abandoned. The baseball game, the football game, the camp, the hike, all have their place.

But the trouble is this, as Benson sees it; men are creatures of habit. If you teach them nothing but play, they will frequently desire to do nothing but play. Benson says, and he has proved his assertions by his work in Springfield, that it is just as easy to teach boys and girls to play at work, as it is to teach them to play at play.

The methods he uses are founded upon boy psychology, which is very like man psychology. He promotes interest in useful work. He arranges contests, competition, public events, prizes and public congratulations for the victor.

They cheer baseball teams, prize fighters, the successful hero of a football game, but who, asks Benson, with pertinence, cheers the boy or the girl, who has achieved something by work?

All boys wear shoes. Some wear lace shoes and some wear low shoes, or button shoes. Who knows what a shoe is? The names of the parts of the shoe, or about the relation of the shoe to the foot? Benson will start a contest among three or four hundred boys, to see who can take off and put on his shoes the fastest; speed, accuracy and neatness counting toward the victory.

There is a way to lace a shoe, a way to tie the laces when the work is done, and in such a contest as this, simple as it may seem a group of highly endowed boys will be separated from the rest, and the boys will fall into groups according to the degree of their present training and their natural ability.

From this simple beginning is born a training in the whole art of making and selling and caring for shoes. The instruction is triangular. It includes the principles of production, the maxim of distribution and the use and conservation of the product when it reaches the consumer.

By this so understandable method which Benson has so successfully supplied, the young people of a city soon get the habit of making work into play. They have the best of times, they learn how to do things that help mankind, in agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

The competition between the boys and girls who know that work and play are convertible terms are national in extent. Many communities are training teams, which enter state competitions, from which national competitors are chosen. When the winners of these contests come back to the home folks, they are greeted with a band, and a reception and people look up to them, because it is right that achievement should be recognized and rewarded.

What one thinks about Benson and his method for making work into play, will depend upon the view one has of many other things. For instance, the savages who occupied Connecticut, then the colony as settled some 300 years ago, thought work was undignified, and they did very little of it. The women did more, but not much, and so there were never many savages, for they were too lazy to do those things which are necessary to the support of large populations.

It is the civilized man alone who appreciates the nobility of work.

The ability of a people to work with foresight and diligence, with prevision and skill, is almost the exact measure of their separation from the condition of savage men.

America is the strongest military power in the world, because America does more work than any other country, and honors work more than any other country does.

The state of work in America, is not what it ought to be. "More flags," as Benson says, "should fly for work." There need not be less honor for heroes of sports, but there should be more honor for the heroes of work. Those who achieve on the farm, in mine, in factory, in markets, or in invention should be applauded and recognized.

Bridgeport is to make a start in the direction of the Benson program. A few men met yesterday, and agreed to make the beginning. If the job is well carried on, and Benson's methods are systematically applied, Bridgeport will be immediately improved, and within a single generation may be so transformed in beauty, in comfort and in spiritual and material prosperity, so much as to amaze those able to compare the conditions of the present with conditions that may exist when numbers of people make play of work.

THE FACTS WANTED

FROM VARIOUS persons connected with the recent raids come statements of various kinds and degrees, but nothing very satisfactory to the general public. Prosecutor DeLaney complains that nobody gives him any evidence, upon which he can secure convictions. But the prosecutor, of course, had always the means at his control for knowing what is going on in Bridgeport, and he must know that the imported detectives are substantially correct, in what they say about the red light district as it existed in Bridgeport. There were gambling hells galore; drinking clubs numerous devoted to the Republican machine; houses of vice, more and worse than there had been during twenty years. Things were pretty bad. Everybody knew it.

The Baby Doll incident was tip enough to anybody. It was sufficiently significant of the relations between red lights and municipal authority.

Mr. DeLaney must have his evidence, and it must be good evidence, or Mayor Wilson, who says he managed the raids, will stand in suspicion of being in one of several situations.

It will be supposed that the mayor is merely a stupid blunderer; or that he presided over fake raids to get political prestige; or that the facts that were discovered are so black, and involve so many individuals, that it has become necessary

to cover them up, by shutting off disclosures.

The Times does not say that Mayor Wilson is a blunderer, or that he is seeking political prestige, or that he is trying to save members of his machine from terms in jail, for it assumes that he has the facts, that he will produce them, and that the guilty will be punished, especially those of the guilty who have received bribes from the vice traffic.

As for Superintendent Redgate, he has thus far conducted himself like an innocent man. Invited to resign, and informed perhaps that the inquiry is to find out if anybody in the police department took hush money, he has refused to resign, he has demanded a public hearing, and he demands a public trial and a public show down of the facts.

Superintendent Redgate is under suspension, but he is entitled to the suspended judgment of the public, until facts to justify his suspension are forthcoming.

For him resignation would be confession. Everybody is glad that he has demanded a hearing.

The public want the truth. They want the whole truth. The public does not intend to be victimized by a sensational attack upon the honor of the city made to secure this or that political condition.

It wants to know why Mayor Wilson denounces the police department that he has said is one of the finest in the country. It wants to know what underlies his assertion that vice of the grossest and most horrible character has been protected in Bridgeport. The answer to the public demand ought to be delayed as little as may be consistent with the due course of justice.

VOTING FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ONE OF THE defects in the American system is the little opportunity it affords for direct popular expression to a particular question. Some states, as many as eighteen, have cured this defect locally, by providing the initiative and referendum, through which any measure may be put to direct popular ballot.

A presidential election settles little, excepting who are to hold the offices. Such an election frequently finds the president of one party, and Senate and House of Representatives divided, so that it cannot be truly said that the people have declared for any of the measures which were a part of the platforms of the parties.

But it is most common in practice to claim that the people have voted for a measure, when they have merely voted for a man, or a party.

Senator Johnson is an enemy of the League of Nations. He carries Michigan, and immediately somebody asserts that the primary voters declared against the league, or, perhaps, Mr. Palmer carries the Georgia primaries, and somebody else asserts that the people thereby voted for the league.

The presumption is very strong in such cases, that the issue is determined by many considerations, and not by attitude toward a single measure, however important.

At last, however, is a case, which appears to be clear, where the people of a community, through their representatives have voted, though indirectly, for the League of Nations.

A news despatch from Joplin, Mo., says that the Democratic State Convention has declined to elect U. S. Senator James S. Reed a district delegate to the national convention, and has returned his name to the Fifth district caucus, which nominated him, and that this action was taken, by a vote of 1,070 to 490, because Reed has been opposed to the League.

Quite by coincidence there comes to the desk of The Times a beautifully printed pamphlet, "Free," which is part of the Congressional Record and a synopsis of a speech by Senator Reed in which he shows that, beyond a shadow of doubt the League of Nations is a wicked instrument.

Nothing ever has been written, or ever will be, which cannot be torn to fragments by any keen minded man who can have for his audience those not very well informed upon the subject, and who can say what he pleases without being bound to the facts as they actually exist.

War is a fact, a most terrible fact. The next great war, if it should occur, would be inexpressibly terrible, a horror beside which the last war is but a trifling affair.

The League of Nations is an attempt to agree to try not to have another war. It is the very practical effort in this direction which the world has attempted. Words may be multiplied upon words, and it may be shown in words that a million evils men know not of may flow from the Covenant of the League. But war is an evil which men do know, and if they get another taste on a large scale they will be very sorry they did not amend while there was time and opportunity.

It may be said in passing that the delegation from St. Louis voted for Senator Reed, excepting two wards. The peculiarity about its very large percentage of persons either born in Germany, or the children of those born in Germany, of whom there were in 1910, 186,000.

Not very intelligent of these German Americans, to desire a condition in which Germany will be without a friend in the world. America, as the most foolish understand, fought Germany without being Germany's enemy, and without desiring to crush the German people.

THE STUTZ CORNER

IN ITS LARGER aspects the New York stock exchange is a gambling institution, through which men reap what they have not sown and lose what they cannot afford to part with. To a very large extent its transactions are outside the pale of the law. They are against public policy, which means that a court of justice would not interfere to produce equity between the parties to a gambling dispute.

Allan Ryan is probably helpless when he comes into a court against the operators who were short in Stutz. They gambled and lost. If they welch, there is nobody to say them nay. Gamblers must take care of themselves. Their transactions are upon the good faith of gamblers, and have no other support.

The significance of the action of the stock exchange, in refusing to liquidate the shortage in Stutz is simply this, the losing gamblers welch. They refuse to pay although they have lost, and they serve notice upon the host of stock exchange gamblers in the United States, that the bank will not pay, if the game goes very much against it.

The stock exchange ought to be reduced to a function of making actual transactions in securities. Buying and selling on margin ought to be forbidden, the daily publication of stock quotations ought to be omitted, and all things done that will keep the capital of the country in productive enterprise and take it out of the gambling operations of those who Ryan has described as being without vision, or much intelligence.